

Terms.
The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$2.00 per annum if paid strictly in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job printing done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the corner of South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Particular attention paid to collection of Penalties, Fines, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. If

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 3, 1859. If

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chamberburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENTIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States. Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Falmers' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
Has his office one door west of Chamberburg church in Chamberburg street, and opposite Pickens' store, where he is desirous to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Hezekiah's, Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Prof. W. D. Rev. H. G. Hughes, D. D. Rev. Prof. M. Jacob, Prof. M. L. Slaver. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. Wm. Taylor
Informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1853. If]

Drs. Cross & Esker,
ECLECTIC AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. All diseases acute or chronic, successfully and scientifically treated and cured, where a cure is possible. One of the men will be found in the office all hours of the day and night, unless absent on business or on duty. Office at the corner of Chamberburg street, a few doors north of the Squares. Gettysburg, May 30, 1864. 3m

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's
OFFICE and Dispensary, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Hill's streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 30, 1863. If

Dr. A. Holtz,
GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, having permanently located at HAMPDEN, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m]

Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated March 19, 1851.

The Great Discovery
ON THE HILL. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill" in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, etc., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oil, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds, and of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an earnest desire to please, he can share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE. Feb. 23, 1863. If

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! All new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store. 10 to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get the MEDICATED COUGH CANDY. EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!! The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the world. Call and examine it at once. Office at the Compiler's. S. E. BROTHERS.

FOR LADIES. All sizes of Buffalo Over Skies for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

CARRIAGE WHIPS AND LASHES, good and cheap, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the best Family Drug and Prescription Store of

Dr. R. HORNER.

Excelsior!!!

Excelsior!!!

Excelsior!!!

Excelsior!!!

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A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL. 46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1864. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. No. 46.

Cumberland House,
GETTYSBURG, PA. at the forks of the Baltimore and Emmisburg roads, in the south part of Gettysburg, Pa. is now kept by the undersigned. His table is always supplied with the best of the market affords—his bar with the different kind of liquors—while his chambers are spacious and comfortable. There is a large stable attached to the Hotel, attended by a good hostler, and the yard is calculated to accommodate any number of wagons. The Hotel is located within a short distance of the Cemeteries, rendering it very convenient for persons visiting the battle ground. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of the House. DAVID BLUEBAUGH. May 15, 1864. 3m

Globe Inn.
YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND. GETTYSBURG, PA. The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Hotel established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best of the market affords—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is a large stable attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by a good hostler, and the yard is calculated to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAUEL WOLF. April 4, 1864. If

New Warehouse.
100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Shreve & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for GRAIN, of all kinds. Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profit. G. W. FLOOR, SEEDS, &c. GROCERIES, &c. SALT, FISH. GROCERIES, &c. Wholesale and retail. TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases. MCGURDY & DIEHL. Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. If

Something for Everybody
TRY AT DR. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE. Just opened a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fancy Dry Goods, Confections, Groceries, Notions, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. Jan. 18, 1864.

New Goods!—Large Stock!
MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear. They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and the clothing made in a neat and durable style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial. They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to keep them. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.
GEORGE WILANT, BOOK BINDER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles. E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmer, Lancaster Co. Lancaster, Pa. E. W. Brown, Esq., York Bank. Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank. William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank. D. C. Conner, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg. Peter Martin, Esq., Proprietor of Lancaster Co. Pa. Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " " Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " " April 15, 1861

Jacob B. Holtzworth,
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER, has opened a saloon in Chamberburg street, near the corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will be glad to serve all who may desire to have their hair cut or dressed. With good tools, a long experience in the business, and a desire to please, he has reason to expect a share of the public's patronage. He will certainly try to deserve it. Remember the place—between Buehler's Drug Store and Smith's corner. May 16, 1864. If

Last Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COBEAN & CULP, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed. COBEAN & CULP. March 14, 1864.

Come to the Fair!
DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERY. Persons wishing to plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts. N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS, Sept. 2, 1861. Proprietors.

Sale Crying.
W. FLEMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, P. S.—He is a Licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States. Feb. 24, 1862.

Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative
Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store. January 25, 1864.

POETRY.

BOTH SIDES.
A man in his carriage was riding along,
A gallop dressed with his side;
In action and lace she looked like a queen,
And like a king in his pride.
A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed,
The carriage and couple he eyed,
And said, as he worked with his saw on a log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."
"One man in his carriage remarked to his wife,
"The man who is riding the wood!"
I would give all my wealth for the strength and the health
Of the man who is sawing the wood!"

MISCELLANY.

[Consequence of The Compiler.]

MONOCACY.

The day was just dawning on that memorable July morning, when the warring men of our regiment arrived at the camp of our division, near the railroad. The morning was peaceful, but which soon was to become a scene of battle and bloodshed. Men lay their tired bodies down upon the ground and immediately slept, so completely they were worn out by the day's march. They did not take time to look at the sun, which was so indispensable to the old soldier. Officers lay scattered here and there over the ground in profound slumber, little dreaming that the rising sun would require of them such an heroic task as they were to perform. Men lay their tired bodies down upon the ground and immediately slept, so completely they were worn out by the day's march. They did not take time to look at the sun, which was so indispensable to the old soldier. Officers lay scattered here and there over the ground in profound slumber, little dreaming that the rising sun would require of them such an heroic task as they were to perform. Men lay their tired bodies down upon the ground and immediately slept, so completely they were worn out by the day's march. They did not take time to look at the sun, which was so indispensable to the old soldier. Officers lay scattered here and there over the ground in profound slumber, little dreaming that the rising sun would require of them such an heroic task as they were to perform.

It is just twenty days since the battle was fought, and our division is again encamped on our battle ground, near the now historic site of the battle. The sun is shining brightly, and the air is warm and pleasant. The morning was ushered in by a slight skimming in the direction of the city, which soon became warmer and quicker. Now a solid storm comes in close proximity to our line—and we all begin to think we are going to have a battle. The old signs that never fail are on hand. Our brigade is soon massed on the left of the Urbana road, the second brigade on the right of the same, and part of the Maryland troops on the right of the railroad, while the Tyler's brigade is on the right of the Urbana road, with the balance of the Maryland and the 149th Ohio, (one hundred days men). These were the dispositions of our troops at 8 o'clock, when the enemy made his appearance on our left in strong numbers. He was followed by a notorious horse thief and plunderer, McCausland. Our line was changed quickly to cover this movement, but so continued their flanking to the left that by the time we covered Mr. Thomas's house we had but a single line, and that of only one regiment, the 11th Maryland. The charge was made with a yell and our point carried handily, with the loss of a few men wounded.

The firing was rapid and continuous for a few hours, the enemy throwing shot and shell all around and through Mr. Thomas's house and barn, making our position the hottest we have ever had, and yet no man flinched or left the work for a single moment, only to quench a burning thirst, or to get more ammunition; and incredible as it may seem many of the men fired not less than 120 rounds of cartridges during the eight hours that the fight continued. About 2 o'clock the enemy retired, and our men were ordered to follow. The enemy's new men said the battle was over and that we had gained the day. Old soldiers said it meant a big charge. A little patience, worried, worn men, and we shall see. Listen! then, at that outburst beyond the house. They rise up by scores and hundreds, first a heavy skirmish line moves in fine style, checked in a moment by our heavy fire and held there, until fifty yards in their rear a heavy battle line, a little flurried in the centre, but still they move. Both lines start again with a yell, only to be held again by our deadly fire, this time losing many of their officers and men. Still further in the rear of the second column a third and heavier line forward determined to crush out the little band of three hundred men that have so long held them at bay. It required but a moment to see that we must give way. A determined effort was now made by every efficient man in the regiment. A good strong yell was given and the balls pitched in as fast as the men could load, which threw every line into confusion for a few moments, but rallying again they came on and had got within fifty yards of the house, when we reluctantly yielded and fell back to the Urbana road.

In this charge we lost Lieut. Baker, who was captured; Lieut. Dietrich, killed; and Lieut. Wilmeyer wounded, since died at Frederick. We reformed at the fence running along the road and held them there until the entire line on our right was full retreat, under orders from Gen. Wallace. Almost out of ammunition, the men completely worn out, no reinforcements on hand, at last the time came when prudence demanded that what was left of our gallant, noble body of men should be taken from under the murderous fire that was being poured into their ranks.

It was no time to hesitate. The rebels were pouring a heavy flanking fire into us, men were falling on all sides, all support had left us, officers and men said it was a perfect slaughter pen, when Col. Stahl ordered the retreat, which was instantly begun across a corn field in which were placed under a heavy cross fire, losing a few men, until we got into the woods beyond, where we were free from musketry, but still under a heavy fire from the rebels. The troops rested at New Market for the night and then marched on to Elliott's Mills, where the rebels appearing before Baltimore we were taken on the trains to protect that city.

I have failed to speak of the movements on our right, because I could only give you what I saw. I saw the rebels, but I saw no more. However, I would do injustice to a gallant soldier if I did not speak a word of high praise for Gen. Tyler, who held an important position on the Baltimore turnpike—a column of Breckinridge's troops had been sent to turn our right, but so stubbornly did Gen. Tyler fight them with his troops that they did not succeed in their efforts.

In regard to the numbers engaged I know of no positive evidence that we had not a man over twenty-three hundred engaged, our own brigade sustaining much the heaviest part of the fight, coming out with but five hundred and thirty muskets. In estimating the numbers of the enemy actually seen from Thomas's house, I should judge they exceeded ten thousand, taken from a prisoner taken in the early part of the fight we learned that they had twenty thousand men in all present at and about Frederick city, most of whom were engaged in the fight. In regard to the manner in which the 3d division, Gen. Ricketts, commanded itself, I have nothing to say, except that of our will speak its praises. Capt. Weigle, Gen. Tyler's A. A. G., told me that he called the attention of the Maryland troops, who were with him supporting a battery, to the manner in which the 87th P. V. stood up to the work, while shot, shell, grape and canister, were being hurled at them. "Why, sir," said he, "I saw them open ten guns on your position at Thomas's house and watched your men to see what effect it would have, but they never flinched. I might fill your columns with high sounding praises like the above. The citizens of Baltimore were free to say that we saved their city, as also Washington. When we marched through Washington, everyone who along our streets were lastly cheered and greeted as though we were old friends.

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lately as it came from the House on the 2d of July. Ignorance of its contents is out of the question. Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill substantially the same in all material points, objected to by the proclamation, had been laid before him for his consideration in the winter of 1862-1863. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisions of the bill look the President by surprise. On the contrary, we have reason to believe them to have been, so well known to this method of proceeding the

and, having found it, fearfully
assaulted it.

B. F. Wade,
Chairman Senate Committee.
H. W. Davis,
Chairman Committee House of Repre-
sentatives on the Rebellious States.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1864.

"UNION AND PEACE"

Democratic Delegate Elections and County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Adams county, held at the Public House of Samuel Wolf, Esq., in Gettysburg, on Saturday, August 14th, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Adams county be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST inst., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY following, (August 29th), at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional Delegates, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The Delegate Elections to be open at 3 and close at 5 P. M. in all the districts except Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between 7 and 9 P. M."

The friends of the good old cause of Democracy, upon the success of which in October and November the restoration of Union and Peace depend, are urged to participate in these meetings.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chair'n.
Thos. G. Nixey, Sec'y,
August 15, 1864.

THE RUSSIAN BURNING.

An Important Paper from Two Leading Republicans.

We publish on our outside, to the exclusion of much other matter, an able and caustic Protest from Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Representative Davis, of Maryland, both known to the country as leading members of the Republican party, against President Lincoln's refusal to sign the bill passed at the last session of Congress for the reorganization of the States in rebellion, and against his "usurpation" in proposing to execute, so much as he sees fit, a bill which, by his own act, has failed to become a law.

Coming, as this important paper does, from two prominent members of the Administration party, and Chairmen of Committees in Congress, at that, it must fall upon Republicans everywhere, with crushing force, staggering them as would a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. It is a blow right between the eyes, which the President must feel, if he is not hopelessly dead to all shame.

We trust every reader of the Compiler will peruse the entire document with care, and then pass it round to his Republican friends, who will not be likely to find it in their own county papers, though it did originally appear in the New York Tribune.

There is one point in this protest to which special attention should be called, and we do it in the language of the New York World:

Messrs. Wade and Davis say: "The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition."

"If those votes turn the balance in his favor, it is to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce."

"The President, Messrs. Wade and Davis, and the Republican party may as well have the benefit of an explicit answer to this question: And on behalf of the Democratic party we take leave to say that if the Chicago nominee shall have been elected by a majority of the electoral votes from the loyal States, and Mr. Lincoln and his supporters shall immediately proceed to administer to the usurper the fate of usurpers, and at whatever cost, to establish in the chair of the Chief Magistrate the Chief Magistrate rightfully and lawfully chosen by the people to fill the same."

A Connecticut Republican Paper Abandons Lincoln—Rats Desert the Sinking Ship.—The New London Chronicle, the old and leading Republican paper of New London county, and which has carried the names of Lincoln and Johnson at its mast head, "took in its sign," on Monday morning, withdrawing from the support of "Old Abe."

The Democratic papers say that there have been political changes in their favor since Mr. Lincoln's letter demanding the abandonment of slavery before peace; and we believe that this time they tell the truth.

That is what the Newburyport Herald, an Abolition paper, says; and we believe that this time the Herald tells the truth.

The candidates on the Democratic State ticket in Indiana, have addressed to the Governor of that State, a request that he use his influence with the President to permit the Indiana volunteers to return home to participate in the election. We presume this is another evidence of "copperhead malignity toward the soldiers."

By their fruits ye shall know them. Throughout the whole country there is not a single Lincoln leader who speaks one word in favor of the Union as our fathers made it and the observance of the Constitution as our fathers observed it.

A rebel pirate called the Tallahassee, and commanded by John Taylor Wood, was captured off the coast of New Jersey on Thursday, and captured Sandy Hook, about 50 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, and destroyed them, sending their crews to the shore in a yawl boat.

ABOLITION COUNTY TICKETS.

The Republican or Abolition Convention of this county, on Monday last, made the following nominations:

Assembly, David M. Myers.
Commissioner, John Day.
Director, Ephraim Newman.
Auditors, Newton Durbin, (3 years), and Joseph Kepner, (2 years).

The Convention was a very slim affair, and none seemed anxious for the honor of defeat upon the ticket.

The resolutions endorsed the "measures and acts" of Abraham Lincoln. Those, therefore, who vote this ticket vote for war and bloodshed, drafts and taxes, until the "abandonment of slavery" is secured.—The Union as it was is not the purpose for which the war is kept up—not the purpose for which hundreds of thousands of white men are slain, and the land filled with mourning—not, it is for "the abandonment of slavery." Voter, tax-payer, bear this in mind on the second Tuesday of October next. Remember, too, that there is but one mode of salvation for this country—and that is, by defeating every Abolition aspirant for office, from President of the United States down to County Auditor. It is only by such results that Peace and Union can be secured, taxes lessened and drafts stopped. And such result is confidently anticipated, for, surely, the people of this stricken land can want no more of insane and destructive Abolition rule—a rule which has only brought burdens and sufferings upon this people, and no good.

Great Meeting in New York.

A McClellan Mass Meeting was held in New York on Wednesday evening, which, judging from the accounts we have of it, was an immense affair—probably the largest ever held in that city of mighty gatherings. The Journal of Commerce estimates the number present at 75,000, and the Herald and World 100,000.

The World says: "The great war meeting after the fall of Sumpter was supposed to be the greatest meeting held in this city up to that time, and certainly we have had nothing like it up to the meeting of last night, which, at the very lowest calculation, was twice, if not three, as large."

Resolutions in favor of the nomination of Gen. McClellan, for "the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union," and the "restoration of the inestimable blessings of an honorable peace," were unanimously adopted. The Herald's report says that whenever General McClellan's name occurred in the resolutions, the reading was interrupted by deafening applause.

The Herald interprets the meeting thus: Advised and organized as a McClellan movement, it has, nevertheless, a far deeper significance. The great underlying, outcropping and controlling idea of this meeting was, first, the dismissal of the present incompetent and blundering Administration; and, secondly, a Presidential candidate upon whose distinguished services, commanding abilities and overshadowing popularity we may safely rely for a glorious success in the November election, and in the execution of the blundering Administration which will devolve upon the next Administration in our domestic and foreign affairs.

FIENDISH.

The Bedford Gazette says: "When the news was received here that Chambersburg had been burned by the rebels, some of the Abolition Jacobins openly expressed their delight, declaring that it was just what they wanted to hear of, as the 'Copperheads' had suffered heavily in the loss of property, and it would operate to exasperate the people of the North. Such devilish malignity lurks only in the hearts of fiends.—Shame! Shame!"

The Bellefonte Watchman says: "The burning of Chambersburg, by the Confederates, in retaliation for the burning of Washington, N. C., and Alexandria, Louisiana, by the Federals, has opened the eyes of many of the Abolitionists in this section of the country. They see that vandalism can be practiced by one army as well as by the other, that retaliation will come, and that the sooner this business of burning and despoiling is stopped the better it will be for the country. A few of them, however, gloat openly over the ruin of Chambersburg, and are fenshish enough to pray that such devastation may fall upon every 'Copperhead town' in the State. We have heard them at it in Bellefonte, and the wretches cannot deny it."

The Abolition leaders and office-holders are hypocritical in everything. They shout loudly of their love for the Union.—They don't mean it—they deceive intentionally. They want only to be continued in power, so that they may continue to rob the nation. They claim, too, to be the exclusive friends of the soldier. Here they try to deceive again. No matter how many white soldiers are uselessly slain by the blundering of Abraham Lincoln and the incompetents around him; those comorants say it is all right, the President can do no wrong. And had they not supposed that race hatred and fraud in the soldier vote would help their tickets, not one of them would have voted to give the soldier the privilege to vote in the field.

The Abolitionists have no longer any argument. Every prediction they made has failed—every promise has been broken. They do not deserve further credence, and they know it. But they hope to escape a merited doom by mean and slanderous denunciations of the Democracy, and thus excite prejudice and passion against that old and patriotic organization. They are not willing to trust their cause to the sober, calm judgment of the people. But, thank God, the people are thinking. The trial of calamity through which they are passing is opening their eyes, and they are gradually coming to the knowledge that there is but one mode of escape—CHANGE AT THE BALLOT BOX. Everywhere the good work of change in men's minds is going on—from all quarters the glad tidings come in.

We must have a change of administration at Washington. If we are to be cured another year with the present sort of military management, every town along the Pennsylvania border will be compelled by the rebels and our people compelled to remove elsewhere. Shall this be?—Bedford Gazette.

When the war is successful on our part, the Lincoln organs tell us that it is no time to make peace, because the rebellion will be speedily subdued if we go on with the carnage. When the Confederates are successful the same organs tell us that our national honor will not allow peace.—The question is, when are we to have peace under these conflicting doctrines?—Jersey City Standard.

THE DEMOCRACY OF BERKS.

The regular annual meeting of the Democracy of Berks county was held, pursuant to the call of the standing committee of the county, on Wednesday week, in Reading. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Gen. George B. McClellan was declared to be the first choice of the Berks County Democracy for President. The resolutions declare that the Union cannot be saved by the force of arms alone, and demand an Armistice and a National Convention for the purpose of restoring, if possible, the country to Union and Peace. Among the other resolutions, the following excellent one was passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of July 18, 1864, addressed "to whom it may concern," in which he declares that he will not consent to peace and a restoration of the Union except on the condition of the abandonment of slavery, proves that the character and objects of this war have been entirely changed; that from a war for the Union and the Constitution, it has degenerated into a war for the Abolition of Negro Slavery and the Political Equality of the Negro Race; and the "apt time" indicated by Mr. Lincoln in his Springfield letter of September, 1863, has come for the people who have been "fighting exclusively for the Union," to declare that they will not continue to fight solely to free negroes.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN INVADED.

While assurances have been sent from Baltimore, Washington and Harper's Ferry, that the rebels were falling back in Virginia, pursued by our troops, they suddenly appear in the Franklin county of this State, and several columns are reported advancing.—The extreme military agency which sends Union troops south of the Potomac, while rebel troops are moving north of it, is something to wonder at. Who is responsible for this amazing blunder?

It is impossible to tell the strength of the invading force; but the rebels are not likely to have come in inconsiderable numbers. They have probably kept just troops enough in the Shenandoah Valley to deceive our Union chiefs, and draw them down after them in Virginia, while their main body has been quietly spirited off to our right and across the ungarded upper fords of the Potomac. It is a bold and daring undertaking, and has thus far been executed with a degree of secrecy and skill which should like to see equalled in our own armies.

The above is from the Phila. Evening Bulletin, of Saturday week, an intensely loyal Abolition journal, whose proprietor holds a lucrative position under the Government. No paper labored harder the past two years to underrate the services of Gen. McClellan, and ridicule his well laid plans for guarding the fords of the Potomac. It must be painful to the editors now to sneer at the "sagacious chiefs" at Washington, and ask, "who is responsible for this amazing blunder," when they know full well that Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is alone responsible.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle (a Lincoln organ) is correct in saying that—

"The people are very tired of hearing of drafts; they dread them as they do a pestilence, and will rejoice greatly when they begin to see that they are likely to be rid of them."

And we may add, says the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, what is becoming an equally general feeling, that the only way to get rid of drafts, and to finish up the war without further exhausting the country of its people and the people of their substance, is for the people to set the whole concern at Washington adrift, and to put men in their places who can do something for the white race, instead of wasting all their time and the people's money in philanthropic experiments for Ethiopians, whose condition is only made worse and worse by Abolitionistic tinkering.

Petition for Suspension of the Draft.

MOORE VERNON, Ohio, August 6, 1864.
Enrolled on the Petition for the Suspension of the Draft, signed by the undersigned citizens of the State of Ohio, without regard to party, and in sentiment devoted to the Constitution and the Union, respectfully petition and request that the Draft for Half a Million more Men, ordered to take place on the 5th day of September next, may be postponed until an attempt has been made by negotiation, to secure Peace, based on the Constitution and Union.

August, 1864.

The Coming Draft.—It would appear from Governor Seymour's letter to the Secretary of War, that the quota of Pennsylvania, as well as New York, is excessive. He says: "The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional Districts of New York, are 2,881, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, they are 2,161, in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand is, in every Congressional District in the State, 714 men per district more than Massachusetts and New Hampshire." From this investigation it would appear that Pennsylvania is called on to furnish 410 men more per district, than Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Will Gov. Curtin have this matter investigated? At this critical time, while our State is being invaded, we cannot bear such an unequal draw on our fighting population.

"LOYAL" SYMPATHY.

The Rev. Alfred Nevins, formerly pastor of the German Reformed church in Chambersburg, but recently a resident of Philadelphia, publishes a card in the Press of Monday, asking aid for the Chambersburg sufferers. He prefaces this card with the following sentence: "Those of the sufferers at Chambersburg who are for the Union should have material aid at once." What right has this gentleman to presume that there are sufferers at Chambersburg who are not for the Union? If he has relatives in Chambersburg, there are any such persons in Chambersburg, we would like to know their names. We have probably as general an acquaintance with the citizens of Chambersburg as the reverend gentleman has, and we know of none such. And even if there were, and they were houseless and naked and sick and suffering, are they therefore to be abandoned to public charity? That sacred volume, with which Dr. Nevins is so familiar, tells us, "Thine enemy hunger feed him; if he thirst give him drink." This is true Christian charity, but it does not seem to be "loyal league" charity.—Shippensburg Sentinel.

[From the Springfield Republican, August 9.] Secretary Fessenden, who is now at home in Portland, says he does not intend to hold the Secretaryship of the Treasury as a permanency, but as soon as he can do it with safety, he shall resign, as his health is not adequate to the engrossing duties of the office.

The War News.

[From the Age of Monday.]

There is very little doing at Petersburg. The Confederates have mined a portion of the Federal works in front of General Warren's Corps. This caused great consternation among the Federal troops, and the explosion did no damage. It was too slow, and the Confederates afterwards made a slight attack, but were repulsed. There was very little loss on either side. General Sheridan has left the army, and Gen. Gregg now commands the cavalry. General Wetzel has also left the camp. Scarcely a day passes now, that some general officer does not throw up his place in Grant's army. (On Friday last Gen. Grant paid a visit to Washington. On Thursday there was a cavalry skirmish on the southern Federal flank, but without much result. The Federal loss was seventy-five.

An attack, it is reported, has been made against Mobile. On July 25th, Admiral Farragut sent a despatch to the Navy Department at Washington stating that he was ready to begin as soon as the land forces should be in position. General Granger commands the Federal land forces. Farragut has six iron-clad frigates, and twelve monitors, and the Confederate iron-clad fleet, under Admiral Buchanan, number four. Besides these he has three cotton-clad vessels.

The evacuation of Brownsville and the Rio Grande River, in Texas, by the Federal forces, is confirmed. The Federal prisoners recently placed under the Federal fire in Charleston have been exchanged.

General Dix, of New York, is to be indicted by the Grand Jury for seizing the newspapers.

[From the Age of Tuesday.]

Sherrin, beyond strengthening his western flank, and the threat of a direct attack on the Federal position, was certainly captured on the recent raid. The Confederate captures are officially reported at twenty-two hundred prisoners, three cannon, three hundred and thirty-four horses and mules, and four hundred and thirty-four mules.

There is very little going on at Petersburg. Southern papers have just reached us with their accounts of the blowing up of Grant's mine. The Confederate loss was eight hundred. Eleven hundred Federal prisoners were captured. The Confederates appointed to investigate the affair and find out who is to blame, have reported that no power has been given them to call for witnesses. General Meade, it is said, will now prefer charges against General Burnside. The rebels are reported to have accepted Martindale's resignation, recently tendered. Martindale, presuming that it was accepted, has left the army and gone to his home in New York.

The Confederates, it is reported, have withdrawn to the South side of the Potomac. They evacuated Hagerstown on Saturday. They have taken with them four citizens of Frederick as hostages for the citizens of Frederick, who were sent away by the Federal forces. The Federal army is at Frederick. The Federal army is at Frederick. The Federal army is at Frederick.

Mobile is situated at the head of a long bay, and is thirty miles from the sea. The mouth of the bay is almost closed by a long, narrow sand bar, called Dauphin Island, on the western side. Between them is the harbor entrance, three miles wide, and the harbor is a fine anchorage. One on each side. In Mobile Bay, five miles below the city, is Dog River Bar, above which vessels drawing more than nine feet of water cannot go. On Friday last Admiral Farragut began his operations. He sent the Monitor, the iron-clad ship, to the mouth of the bay, and the rest of the fleet followed. The Confederates succeeded in capturing two of the Confederate vessels, the Tennessee and Selma, and running a third, the Gaines, ashore. A Admiral Buchanan was wounded. The Confederates fired at the Monitor, but did no harm. Farragut's fleet then sailed up the bay as far as Dog River Bar. It could go no further, and anchored. The iron-clad then engaged the various Confederate batteries above the bar. This ends our intelligence, all of which is from the Federal sources.

General Averell captured four cannon and five hundred prisoners from the Confederates at Moorfield, on Sunday.

There is very little of importance transpiring at Atlanta. Two Federal generals, Sherman and Hooker, entered the city on each other on July 26th. They were unable to decide whether the previous battle was a victory or not. For this General Sweeney was removed from command and court-martialed. General Stoneman's capture is also reported.

[From the Age of Thursday.]

It is announced from Washington that the capture of Mobile is not part of Admiral Farragut's plan. His recent movements were only intended to capture the entrance of Mobile Bay. By doing this a small number of Federal vessels could easily maintain the blockade, and a large portion of the Federal fleet would be relieved and sent to other blockading stations, where they are very much needed.

Affairs still wear the same appearance at Atlanta. There seems to be very little doing there. The Federal forces are still in the city. The Federal forces are still in the city.

invasion. There is a report that Atlanta has been reinforced by all the disposable Confederate troops, and that the Federal forces are there, nothing will be done on the part of Upper Potomac. At present, the Confederates hold the Shenandoah Valley. They are in Winchester. The Federal forces are in Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

On Tuesday morning there was an explosion at City Point. A boat load of powder and shell accidentally took fire. Fifty three men were killed and one hundred and twenty-five wounded. The destruction of property was very large. The neighboring buildings were shattered and burned. There is no military intelligence from Grant's army.

General Sherman, with his corps, who has been a long time at Vicksburg, has been ordered to reinforce General Sherman at Atlanta.

Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.—The extra session of the Legislature met to-day.

Gov. Curtin in his message, calls upon the Legislature to take some action for the relief of the people of Pennsylvania from the support rendered by Pennsylvania to the national government, and, having fulfilled all her obligations, she has the right to be defended by national forces as part of our common country.

After alluding to the several invasions he asks how could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated the organized veteran armies of the government? It is, of course, expected that the people of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. He severely condemns the gibes and scoffs which have been thrown at the people by the Federal press and other States. He quotes a letter addressed by him, together with Governor Bradford, of Maryland, to President Lincoln, asking that recruits raised by the State shall be credited to quotas on the last call made for the army, and equal credit shall be applied to other volunteers in the service.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1, 1864, is the only reply yet received:

"War Department, Adj't General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864."

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be used exclusively for home local defense, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac, and in reply to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted in this connection. Please see act of Congress approved February 13th, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

"Thos. W. Vincent, A. A. Gen'l."

[From the New York Tribune.]

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW LOAN. Many of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them are:—

1. AN ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Not only all active citizens are now secured on Government securities, but the Government is enabled to hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to convert the Government securities into cash, the Government, no bank would be any better or safer. Savings banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a rule they allow but five per cent. interest in greenbacks or bills of the United States, and they are not allowed to receive any more. The Government, by the issue of this loan, the U. S. Treasury becomes a Savings bank for the people. There are none stronger—none more secure, and not one more profitable. The use of money, if you may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the more you will get and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

2. A LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent. payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will find it hard to get your money back. The Government, by the issue of this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest on your note or bond of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it. If you wish to sell it, it will bring within a fraction of cost, and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

3. ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. The expiration of the loan is on the 1st of January, 1865. The loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date. The Government may elect to pay the principal in bonds, or to range at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to 110 (July 23d). Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at much higher rates—and were bought up by the U. S. Treasury. The Government special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus insuring the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

4. EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country. Can greater inducements be asked for than those we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "buy money at the highest rate necessary to command it," that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. He will demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Snylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. the Government is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loan.

Town & County.

The August term of Court will commence to-day.

See County Superintendent's appointments in another column.

Mr. Palmer, agent for the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, will be here on Thursday next, (18th), with a company of small boys and girls seeking homes in the country. A general interest should be felt in this matter.

Mrs. Eyster's Female Institute, located in this place, is, we are pleased to learn, in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the discouragements of the times. The next session will commence on the 6th of September.

A despatch from Washington, dated July 29th, and signed James Albert, Master Carpenter, announces that John Herber was drowned in the Potomac while bathing. His friends, it is thought, reside in Baltimore township.

Capt. E. McGinley, O. Lott and J. H. Coburn are recruiting a Company of Cavalry for the 100 days service.

Capt. H. N. Minnich, of Company K, 1st Reg. P. V. R. C., has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington.

Rev. J. A. Brown, of York, has been chosen Professor in the Seminary in place of Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, resigned.

J. Harvey, Esq., of this place, has been appointed and commissioned as Recruiting Agent for this county in the rebellious States. He left for Harrisburg to receive his instructions on Monday morning, and on Tuesday started for Vicksburg. All the men he must secure will go to the credit of the county at large. Mr. White is well calculated for the discharge of the duty assigned him, but we must not too sanguine of his success, as the field is small and the number of agents already operating in it large. Thirty-nine counties of the State had made appointments up to Tuesday last, and others have no doubt since done so.

The Commencement exercises of Pennsylvania College were held last week. The address before the Alumni was delivered on Wednesday evening by George C. Maund, Esq., of Baltimore. Two of the graduates delivered addresses on Thursday—Y. Richards, of New Lisbon, Ohio, subject, "Our Country's Trials," and G. M. Belthover, of N. Kingston, Pa., subject, "The French in Mexico." The Baccalaureate Address by the President was delivered immediately after. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, the attendance was not as large as usual.

Mr. John Dunters's (formerly Kitzmiller's) mill dam, on Little Conowingo, was recently leased to a party of citizens of Littlestown for \$30, for the purpose of making a rail upon its flume inhabitants. The water was let off, and some eighteen or twenty bushels of fish caught. It must have been big sport to the fishers.

A stable belonging to Edward Bear, in Hanover, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. A horse, cartilage, wagon, harness, &c., were burnt with the building.

Messrs. Carson, Taylor and Crawford, of this place, ventured within a short distance of Hagerstown on Saturday week, where they encountered several rebel pickets, and exchanged a number of shots with them. Mr. Carson's horse was shot in the neck, but not disabled.

Children, during teaching and the warm weather of Summer, from eating fruit or other sweets, are more or less troubled with looseness of the bowels or cholera morbus. It is well to know that Dr. Wm. Blackley's Carmine is always an efficient remedy, and one that is safe.

STAMP YOUR RECEIPTS.—The new stamp duties went into operation on the 1st inst. It concerns everybody to know that all receipts for amounts over twenty dollars, and all checks or drafts at sight, whatever the amount, must have two cent stamp attached.

HEAD QUARTERS PROTEST (MARSHAL), Sixteenth District, Penn'a., Chambersburg, Aug. 8, 1864.

The Board of Enrolment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania will hold duty sessions at Chambersburg, commencing on Monday, the 15th inst., for the revision and correction of the list of persons enrolled as liable to do military duty.

Persons who may be improperly enrolled on account of Alienship, Unsuitableness of Age, Non-residence, Manifest permanent physical disability, or having served two years in the present war, are invited to present their non-liability and have their names stricken from the lists.

Persons contemplating making application to have their names stricken from the list of foreign residents, having better address a letter of inquiry to the Board of Enrolment, for the purpose of ascertaining the proofs that will be required, before making personal application. All letters must state the township and county in which the writer is enrolled.

The Board will thank citizens for information of persons improperly omitted from the enrollment, as well as for the names of age or have filed a declaration of intention to become naturalized.

Every man in the District liable to do military duty is personally interested in having the names of all persons not so liable stricken from the list; and it is equally his duty and interest to see that none properly liable to do military duty escape enrollment.

It is the duty of all citizens to see that delinquent drafted men are arrested and brought before the Board of Enrolment. Each Borough and Township is charged with the duty of furnishing the full quota. Drafted men therefore delinquent who report themselves as such, will not be regarded as deserters, but allowed to furnish substitutes or pay commutation, if not exempted by the Board. In these cases, the township may yet obtain credit by prompt action.

Citizens of sub-districts whose burdens have been increased by the failure of large numbers of drafted men to report, are assured that the draft will be enforced in every part of the District.

Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Penna.

OUR TERMS.—From the 1st day of August, 1864, our terms of subscription will be Two Dollars if paid in advance, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not so paid. These terms have been agreed upon by all the publishers in this place, and will be strictly adhered to. This is but a slight advance upon old rates, and by no means in proportion to the great advance in labor, paper and all other kinds of printing material.

The Compiler will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election as FIFTY CENTS, each in advance.

Single copies of the Compiler, with or without wrappers, five cents.

PRICE PROPOSITIONS FROM DAVIS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World positively asserts that "previous to the opening of the present campaign, as is well known in Washington, unofficial advances directly from Jeff. Davis offering to end this war on terms which would prove satisfactory to both parties."

Davis said he wished to spare the useless effusion of blood. He would guarantee on behalf of the South, if not the old Union in its integrity, a Union that would answer the same purpose—that is, a Union with one code of commercial laws, and one foreign policy.—What further agreement to be arrived at, was a matter for the discussion of the people of the general States.

"These propositions were discussed in Cabinet council, and strange to say, the only one who favored them was no other than Mr. Chase, the same who had opposed peace only a year previously. Mr. Chase had found in the conduct of the finances that the limit of exhaustion was almost within reach, and that war for another year on the present colossal scale was simply impossible, consistent with the honor and financial integrity of the nation. Hence Mr. Chase was in favor of treating the proposition of Jeff. Davis with consideration. But the Cabinet was generally opposed to it, and reasoned that Davis and his armies must really be in a very bad condition or the offer would not have been made. They therefore determined to try the issue of another campaign. The campaign has been tried, and its result is before the country."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that "if a reliable assurance could be given to the people of the South that the Federal Constitution and its strict maintenance were the sole ultimatum of peace, the rebellion would cease within three months." The concurrent testimony of every man in a position to learn anything of the spirit and the wishes of the Southern people leads to the same impression. The Southern masses are as tired of the war as we of the North, and only wait for the right hand of justice and reconciliation to be extended to them to gladly renew their old time fellowship with us. Let the truth be kept before the people, that it is only Abraham Lincoln and his followers, with their mad notions on the "abandonment of slavery," confederation and negro equality, that stands in the way of Peace and a re-union country; and that to carry out these favorite objects of theirs they intend to continue the war to an indefinite period, with all its accumulated horrors of death, suffering, taxation, and debt.—Era Observer.

Peace.—When it was rumored last week throughout the country that negotiations for "peace" were pending, the joy of the country knew no bounds. In the hearts of every true lover of our country (and not a few of our traitors) longed for joy. We saw many who voted for Lincoln just as when in their prayers for peace as the most venerable Democrat.

And since the prospect for peace is past, those same men are declaring themselves the most strongly against the continuance of the rebellion and the reign of this Administration. If this same state of things should continue in this quarter we would not be in the least surprised to see Lincoln give no more importance for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention.—Scranton Register.

No party with a bad cause can retain the ascendancy in a republic government. Unable to defend themselves by reason and argument, and anxious to retain every thing they found a pretext for destroying free discussion, and in the end destroy the government itself.

Ex-Governor Pratt, of an Annapolis county, and the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset county, have been appointed delegates from Maryland to the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Chicago on the 23d inst.

Among the victims of the recent battles in Georgia, we are called upon to notice the death of Jacob S. Will, son of Lewis Will, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county. He was a member of the 53d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and was

Dyspepsia.
A CURE WARRANTED.
Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:
 1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit-

- 2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
- 3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
- 4th. Headache and Depression of Spirits.
- 5th. Diarrhoea, with griping.
- 6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
- 7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
- 8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
- 9th. Nervous Affection, and want of Sleep at night.
- 10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
- 11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Lofs of Sight.
- 12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of *Dyspepsia*

that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price \$1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Diph-

pepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or a slice of bread, I would soon feel it in my bowels as I swallowed it. I could not eat more than from four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely deranged. I thought of nothing but evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no friends, no family, no friends, no family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that I was never to be saved for me, and was of no use to my community. My whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me

placed in Dr. Kirkwood's hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart.

my husband called on Dr. Wisnart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he would cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three

months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an Insane Asylum and premature grave. All persons suffering with Dys-

pepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON.

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen

years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became al-

was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would come to the throat.

a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to

seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sove-

reign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar
Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed
almost the last trace of my long list of ail-
ments and bad feelings, and in their place
health, pleasure and contentment are my every-
day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 North Second St., Philadelphia.

Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BARCOCK SAYS.

No. 1028 Olive Street,
Philadelphia, Jan. 22d, 1863.
Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint.

unremitting complaint, dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate ill-

ed me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had.

heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a

box, I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish,
and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day,
without inconvenience from anything I eat or
drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty
to make this public and refer to me. I will
cheerfully give all desirable information to any
one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BASCOCK:
For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot, No.
10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.—
Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free
of charge, on receipt of price.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physi-

Physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold these Medicines, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Prepared only by the Proprietor.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
July 25. mar1, '64. 1y

VARIOUS.

WHY NOT NEGOTIATE?

The administration press, in order to vindicate Mr. Lincoln in his summary re-
buff of the Southern Peace Emisaries, is
rigorously endeavoring to prove that peace
is impossible—that the South has not the
slightest idea of treating on any other basis
than that of its independence. Assembling
thus the impracticability of peace, Mr. Lin-
coln's supporters naturally enough do all
they can to prevent its attainment. We
are in favor, on the other hand, of doing
everything honorable for the procurement
of a consummation so devoutly to be wished.
If it be true, as the radical press represents,
that Davis holds to the recognition of the
Confederacy as a *de facto* non, it is desirable
that such should be authoritatively and
officially ascertained. The Niagara Falls
conference would have resulted, had it not
been broken up, in drawing from the con-
federate government the truth on this im-
portant point, and Mr. Lincoln, if he
really believes that Davis' position is what
his followers assert it to be, committed a
suicidal mistake when he prevented the
South from declaring itself accordingly.
This idea is forcibly presented by the New
York Commercial Advertiser, which says:

"It is certainly a mistake that the con-
ference desired by the Commissioners did
not take place. It was virtually granted
on the President, and then evoked
without alleged reason. It places him in
the attitude of coquetting with rebel emis-
saries, and withdrawing precisely when he
could have learned something of their plans.
At some time or other we must begin to
suspect that there must be a commencement
of negotiations, and no one can say the
time is not now. The nations of the world
will not endure this reiterated and dogged de-
termination to fight on and fight over,
without without thought of settlement. It
is thought that the rebel leaders mean only
separation, and will not accept re-union
on any terms. If so, let us know it in the
form of protocols and diplomatic papers. Then
we shall be better knowing what further duty
lies before us."

Just so.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON ANDY JOHNSON.

As Parson Brownlow is the leading sup-
porter of the Administration in Tennessee,
it may amuse and interest some of our
readers to know what he thought of the
candidate for the Vice Presidency a few
years ago. The redoubtable Parson held
forth thus:

"He (Johnson) is a member of a nume-
rous family of Johnsons, in North Carolina,
who are generally thieves and liars, and
though he is not of the family, he has
ever met with I understand, a similar
fate. There are better men than Andy
Johnson in our penitentiary. His relatives
in the Old North State have stood in the
stocks for crimes they had committed—
and his own brother, James Johnson, was
hung at Raleigh for murder and robbery.
Andy Johnson is not the last man
living to talk about respectability on the
part of any one? Certainly he is."

We don't think that anything could in-
duce us to write thus about the family of
any candidate for office, whatever we might
think proper to say about him. And
though we hope we are a praying man, we
don't believe that, while praying to God,
we could pray at any poor mortal as the
good Parson prayed at Andy Johnson, in
his church at Knoxville, in the latter part
of November, 1855. This was his ejacula-
tion:

"O thou watchful providence, O thou
merciful God, we are indebted for all our
mercies, and not any work or merit of ours;
for many of us entered the scramble to elate
to the executive chair of the State the
present incumbent, and we know that a
perfect knowledge that he had abused thy
son, Jesus Christ our Lord, on the floor of
the State Senate, as a swindler, advocating
unlawful interest. We knew that he voted
in Congress against offering prayers to Thee.
We knew that he had been guilty of a
crime, which is the cause of God and of
all mankind. We knew that he had vilified
the Protestant religion. * * * Yet such
were the party ties, O most mighty God,
that we went into the support of our infidel
Governor blind!"

WINDMILL MALIGNANT.

George Bernier, in his villainous abet,
the Horriburg plot, gloats over the
fact that "the houses of copperheads" as
well as "union men" were burnt indiscrimi-
nately, in the recent disaster at Chambers-
burg. At a time like this, when our afflicted
neighbors are bowing their heads in a
sorrowful agony, and when the men of all parties
unite in affording relief to the sufferers
without inquiring into their political errors,
there is an almost hellish malignity in the
expression of such a sentiment as this, such
as we so warmly conceived over the Hessien
Burgers of the 10th Missouri Cavalry. But we
can thus gloat over the misfortunes of his
political opponents, would resort to deeds
as glaringly infamous as those perpetrated
by the rebel horrids they have made
people of the Cumberland valley have much
to say to the chieftain Bernier, that they
frequently been vilified and misrepresented
by him. Now that they can take the full
measure of his meanness and malignity, we
hope they will cease, with one accord, to
patronize a scoundrel which seeks every oppor-
tunity to slander them.—*Shippensburg Advertiser*.

WALL PAPERS.

H. N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS.

Window Curtain Papers,
Linen Shades and Hollands,
Solid Green and Gold,
Choco and Golds,
Figured and Plain Shades
TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF STORE-
KEEPERS.
May 28, 1864. 6m

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORN & SON,
CABINET WARE ROOMS
No. 220 S. Second St. below Dock, West side
PHILADELPHIA.

Have constantly on hand a very large as-
sortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and
Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior
quality, which they offer for sale at reason-
able prices. Beds, Mattresses made to
order.
[Mar. 28, 1864. 6m]

Queensware.

If you want anything in the QUEENSWARE
line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you
will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1864.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

made at the Ex-
clusive of every other establishment.
Give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN

the purest and
best baking powder in use at Dr. R.
HORN'S Drug Store.

W. OF QUEENSWARE

to which we invite the attention of
buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

SPRING BALNEALS

just received at
LADIES' CLOTHES, a new supply
just received at FAIRBANKS BROS.

War is final, eternal separation.

and Senator Douglas.

ADVERT'S.

Jurors for August.

Reading—Levi Chronister, (Foreman.) George
Glasco Jory.

Franklin—Andrew Clark, Peter Bobbit.
Gettysburg—Wm. C. Stallsmith.
Frederick—A. J. Bowers.
Troy—Thomas Ehrhart.
Union—John K. Smith.
Lancaster—John Griest.
Mountjoy—James Wintrose.
Oxford—Francis Marshall.
Vassler—Francis Cole.
Union—John K. Smith.
Hamilton—Samuel Hoffbauer.
Huntington—Jacob B. Chronister.
Germany—Joseph Barker.
Liberty—Michael O'Brien.
Cumberland—Joseph Walker.
Conowingo—Nathaniel W. Gitt.
Berwick—Joseph Grim.
Straban—Samuel McGreary.
Hamilton—Francis Bowling.
Frederick—Isaac Boyl.
Freedom—John Butt.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legales and
other persons concerned, that the Ad-
ministration Accounts hereinafter mentioned
will be presented at the Orphan's Court of
Adams county, for confirmation and allowance,
on MONDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, 1864,
at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:

59. The first and final account of Michael
Dietrich and Samuel Foulk, Executors of
the last of Leonard Yeagy, deceased.
60. The first and final account of James
Feaser, Executor of the last will and testa-
ment of Jacob Feaser, deceased.
61. The Guardianship account of John
Henry Myers, Guardian of Adam Leake, of
Lancaster township.
62. The first account of Jacob Atend,
Administrator of Jacob Hamm, late of Ox-
ford township, deceased.
63. The Guardianship account of Wm. Sterner,
Executor of John Barr, deceased.
64. The first account of Francis Marshall,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of
Joseph Heimer, deceased.
65. The second and final account of Jacob
Weller, Administrator of the estate of
Joseph Heimer, deceased.
66. The account of Ephraim Deardorff,
Administrator of the estate of Mary M.
Demaree, deceased.
67. First and final account of Anna
Meyers, Administrator of the estate of Peter
William Warner, deceased.
68. First and final account of Michael
Reilly, Administrator of Paul Weber, dec'd.
69. First and final account of Michael
Reilly, Executor of John Tolan, dec'd.
70. The account of David Dull, Guardian
of Mary Elizabeth Group, (now Jones),
minor child of Jacob Group, late of Men-
allen township, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
July 18, 1864. 1d

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public
house of entertainment, has been filed in
my office, with the requisite number of signers,
and will be presented at the Court of Quarter
Sessions, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of
AUGUST next:
AMOS PETERS, Lancaster township.
JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
Aug. 1, 1864. 1d

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED
BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLLENS,
Etc., Etc. Put up in 25c. 50c. and \$1.00
Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. \$3 and \$5 sizes
for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
Sold Wholesale and Retail every-
where.
[Beware of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box,
Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
Address HENRY E. COSTAR,
232 Broadway, New York City.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drug-
gists in Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 29, 1864.

Wall Papers.

H. N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS.

Window Curtain Papers,
Linen Shades and Hollands,
Solid Green and Gold,
Choco and Golds,
Figured and Plain Shades
TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF STORE-
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May 28, 1864. 6m

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T. P. SHERBORN & SON,
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Have constantly on hand a very large as-
sortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and
Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior
quality, which they offer for sale at reason-
able prices. Beds, Mattresses made to
order.
[Mar. 28, 1864. 6m]

Queensware.

If you want anything in the QUEENSWARE
line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you
will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1864.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

made at the Ex-
clusive of every other establishment.
Give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN

the purest and
best baking powder in use at Dr. R.
HORN'S Drug Store.

W. OF QUEENSWARE

to which we invite the attention of
buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

SPRING BALNEALS

just received at
LADIES' CLOTHES, a new supply
just received at FAIRBANKS BROS.

Let Everybody

KNOW IT.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD
Having just returned from the city with a
splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
without any display to neighbors or
any other portion of the town of Gettysburg.
I have the pleasure of announcing that Cham-
bersburg street is ahead and that the place to
buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at
my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran
Church.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly
invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters,
Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended
for Ladies.
Also, Trunks, Carpet Stacks, Umbrellas, To-
bacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety.
Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am
determined not to be undersold by any other
establishment in town. Thankful for past fa-
vors, I am yours entirely,
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
March 28, 1864.

Good News and True,

AT THE CHEAP CORNER.

ROW & WOODS are opening out another large
assortment of New Goods at
their cheap corner, which
they will sell at the lowest
cash prices. We buy all for
cash at the lowest prices, and
can therefore sell the same
quality of goods as low as
they can be bought at any
other store in the State. A
large portion of the shoes we
sell are made to order, of the
best material, by good and
experienced workmen. Give
us a call. ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS.

Hats for Men, Hats for Misses,
Hats for Boys, Dunderk Hats,
Hats for Children, Straw Hats,
Hats for Ladies, All kinds of Hats,
and Shakers, by ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS.

Shoes for Children, Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Men, Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Men, Gaiters of all kinds,
Slippers in variety, Shoes of all kinds.
ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR

CHILDREN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors.
Linen Gloves for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Hosiery,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Neckties, new styles,
Cuffs and Corsets of best size and latest styles,
and many other things in the notion line, sold
at the lowest prices, at the corner of York street
and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

Violins, Accordions, Violin Bows,
Saxophones & Timpales, for sale by
ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS & TOBACCO.

Trecoons, El Perus,
El Rio Sella, Large Cigars,
Napoleon, Common,
Congress, Plantation,
Honey Dew, Anderson's Solace,
For sale retail or by the box, by
ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.

Trunks, large and small, Carpet Bags,
R. Bags, Gothic Sacks, Common
Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by
ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies' Baskets, Ladies' Satchels,
Ponies, Pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops,
Window Paper, Wall Paper,
Pocket Books, Cigar Cases,
Palm Fans, large, Palm Fans, small,
Umbrellas, Carriage Whip, &c.
We are continually increasing the variety
and assortment of our stock. Prices are high
but our goods are of the best quality, and we
will sell them at the lowest prices possible.
It is our duty to sell goods that
will wear well, and give satisfaction to
our customers. To enable us to do this, we
have effected arrangements by which we can
get the best Goods and Shoes that are manu-
factured. If you want to buy trash in the
line, go to a Dry Goods Store. If you
want good Shoes buy them of
ROW & WOODS.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious
Warehouse recently occupied by Frank
Harris, Esq.,
I am now prepared to receive and store
all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the
lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES,
of every description.
A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.
New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. 1d

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully
inform the public that he has commenced
the
BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,
at Danner & Ziegler's shop, in East Middle
street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times
be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Car-
riage, Wagon, and other purposes. He knows
how to do all jobs of the kind which will be
questioned by those who have a knowledge of his
long experience at the business. Come on
with your work, and you will be satisfied when
you see the quality of the work which he will
return Cash or Country Produce.
ADAM HOLTZWORTH.
Jan. 4, 1864. 1d

Isaac K. Stauffer,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
SILVER WARE & IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
He has constantly on hand an assortment of
Gold and Silver Patent Time, and Fine
Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Brace-
lets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets,
Pendant Necklaces, and all kinds of Jewe-
lry, in the latest and most fashionable styles.
Desert, Tan, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Sugar
Spoons, Cups, Napkins Rings, Fruit and Butter
Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Point Pens,
etc.,—all of which will be sold low for cash.
"GENTS" CO. have just received a new and
valuable Patent Lever Movement constantly on
hand; also other Makers of superior quality.
N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.
Sept. 1, 1863. 1d

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